

# SPORTS

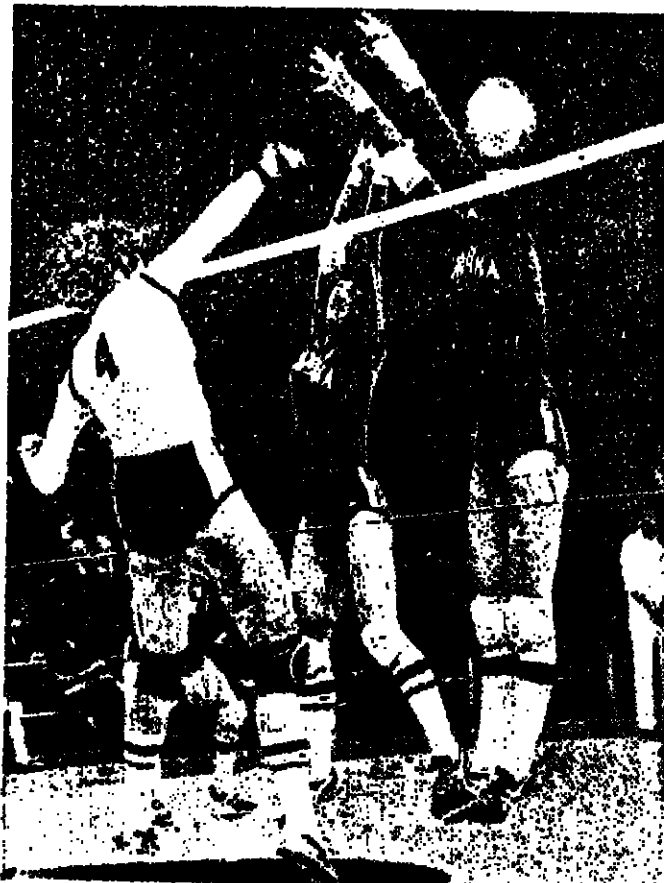
## SOVIET ATHLETES WON

The USSR defeated Britain 131-102 in an athletics match at Oxford. The winners' male side won 102-61 and the Soviet women prevailed, 68-41.

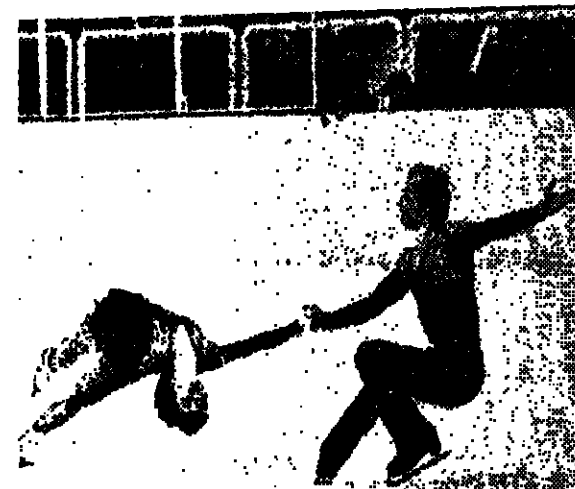
The local press singles out Valery Abramov's taking the very popular one-mile race in 3 min 50.1 sec.

## TRETYAK MAKES A DECISION...

30-year-old Vladimir Tretyak, called the world's best ice-hockey goalie, has announced his intention to quit competitive sport after the 1984 Winter Olympics. Such a decision has stunned the many admirers of this charismatic athlete, who is still going strong. He has been on the Soviet national and the top Soviet team, Central Army Club, for over a decade now. His intention is staggering -- he seems to know in advance the way the puck will move, and very few know how much work that takes.



Adessa Medin (white jersey) beat European cup holders Sverdlovsk 'Traktorka, 3-1, in a national championship game.



The Soviet dancing pair of Nelli Chervotkina and Viktor Teslya won the Universal top awards. The USSR is doing spectacularly well at this international university sports forum in Bulgaria.

## RUGBY: 'CUP OF FIVE NATIONS' IN PROGRESS

In Dublin Ireland confidently beat France, 22-16, in the annual international rugby tournament, 'The cup of five nations', and leads the standings with four points from two

games. Defending champions France also have four points, but from three games.

In the same round Wales beat Scotland, 19-15, in Edinburgh. In the previous game Wales drew with England and are now in third place with three points.

In the two remaining rounds on March 5 and 19 Wales will challenge Ireland, England will meet Scotland, France will take on Wales and Ireland will clash with England.

The tournament, one of the most popular in Europe, is now in its eighth decade. Since 1910 France has won 12 such cups, and in 1969, 77 and 81 it won the 'Grand Slam' prize for being triumphant in all the matches. Still, Wales is the most successful nation with 21 cups to its credit as well as six 'Grand Slam' prizes, while the English took 19 and eight respectively.

In 1973 all the five teams polled four points and were declared joint winners, the only such occurrence in the cup's 72-year history.

Boris MIKHAILOV

## WHERE ARE THE TOP 'STRIKERS' NOW?

The recent Italian national football championship round produced seven draws, four of them goalless, which forced 'La Gazzetta dello Sport' of Milan to make a swift analysis of the performance of various countries of Europe.

It turned out that the highest amount of goals has been netted in the West German Bundesliga:

## THE SLIPPERY SNOW OF TARNABY

Thousands of Swedish Alpine skiing fans travelled to the small town of Tarnaby which is close to the Arctic Circle and has a population of some 2,000, to watch a World Cup special slalom there.

The event was a great crowd drawer, particularly as their renowned Ingemar Stenmark hails from those parts.

But Stenmark disappointed onlookers right from his first run. Some nine minutes after setting out he missed a gate on a mound called Ingemarbakken in his honour, and was disqualified. Cup standings leader American Phil Mahre also dropped out. In general, only 17 of the 57 starters survived the first run.

Stenmark was thus disqualified for the fourth time in this year's special slalom stages, which is very unusual for him. To be just, however, we should perhaps add that of the 80 special slalom races in the Cup's history he ended up in the top three 63 times.

Silf Strand, also hailing from Tarnaby, offered some consolation for the Swedes, coming only 0.5 seconds in two runs behind winner Andreas Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, and Bojan Kri-

st, of Yugoslavia, was first. Alexander Zhironov, of the USSR, who made the top ten in his first run, ultimately proved a failure.

Now that the Cup is down to a close, five entrants are still hopeful winning it: Stenmark with 198 points, Mahre with 167, Wenzel with 164, and Pirmin Zurbriggen and Peter Luescher (both of Switzerland).

In the special slalom Wenzel with 97 points, has closed the gap dividing him from the leader Stenmark, who has 10 points.



World Cup leader Phil Mahre streaking downhill.

## SOVIET TEAM FOR HELSINKI ICE-SKATING PAGEANT

The USSR Figure Skating Federation has named a national squad for the world championship due on March 7-13 in Helsinki.

The team is led by European dancing champions Natalya Bestemyanova and Andrei Bukin. The other dancing pairs are European silver medalists Olga Volodinskaya and Alexander Sytin and the debutants, junior world champions Yelena Belanova and Alexei Solovoyov coached by the first Olympic dancing champion Lyudmila Pakhomova.

In the pairs the USSR will field the 1982 world and European silver medalists Marina Poslova and Stanislav Leonovich, the 1983 European runners-up Yelena Valova and Oleg Vasylyov, and the national championship award winners Veronika Peralhine and Marat Akbarov.

Alexander Farleyev and Vladimir Kotin will perform in the men's singles and European No. 2 skater Yelena Vodorosova and fast-improving Anna Konitashova, in the women's.

## Prize for Nunez

Cuban weightlifter Daniel Nunez was presented the 1983 sportsman of Latin America award in Havana, following an annual sports writers survey by Prensa Latina.



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MN INFORMATION No. 17

## OUTCOME OF SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

More than 250 heads of major Japanese companies and banks were recently in Moscow, the largest ever Japanese trade and economic delegation to have gone abroad.

In the Kremlin, Soviet government head Nikolai Tikhonov stressed, welcoming the delegation which was led by Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry Shigeo Nagano, that the USSR was ready to boost cooperation on the basis of mutual gain.

The two sides concentrated on Japan's participation in the Sakhalin project, in the development of the Yakut coal fields, in prospecting work at the Udo-Kan copper deposit, in the reconstruction of the second section of the Vostochny port, as well as on Japanese participation in international shows in the USSR, etc. The sides stressed the importance of giving their cooperation a long-term perspective, emphasizing that in view of the Soviet economy's planned nature there was no reason why relations couldn't be planned too, to avoid stagnation and crisis.

Novel forms of cooperation were suggested, like the joint production of goods to meet the needs of both countries and enabling them to sell in third countries.

It was noted that there were still serious difficulties resulting from protectionism and attempts to use trade to put pressure on Soviet foreign policy. S. Nagano pointed out that COCOM and other political barriers were a serious impediment to free trade.

Crediting long-term contracts continues to be a problem, as was pointed out by Vladimir Sushkov, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade. One can be sure, he said, that without credits Japan will lose several projects.

The upshot of several days of talks in Moscow surpassed all expectations, was the general opinion. In summing up, S. Nagano noted that at present bilateral cooperation involves wide-ranging trade and major economic projects. Participation of small and medium-size companies in contacts between the two countries and greater coastal trade are also in prospect.

Viktor YEVKIN

## INTERNATIONAL FORUM IN KAMPUCHEA

Phnom Penh. The international forum for peace in South-East Asia has ended its meetings in the Kampuchean capital. For two days, delegates at the forum, which was convened at the initiative of the World Peace Council, discussed various topical problems which remain unsolved in South-East Asia.

In the final statement delegates from various political, youth, trade union, and religious organizations from forty countries express their complete support for the peace initiatives put forward by the Indochinese leaders at their recent summit in Vientiane. These initiatives serve as a basis for transforming South-East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and comprehensive cooperation. The delegates at the forum noted the importance of a constructive dialogue between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese states for a solution of the problems in the region.



'Down with the new American missiles in Europe!' this was the slogan for the mass protest demonstrations which have been held in many districts of West Berlin.

## AMERICAN FINANCE FOR AFGHAN COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES

Kabul. At its press conference here, the National Fatherland Front has disclosed facts which expose American involvement in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Over the past five years, American aid to the counter-revolutionaries has reached 218 million dollars, and this year, the American administration has earmarked another 105 million dollars for this purpose.

Using American money, the gangsters kill civilians, women, children and elderly people, as well as patriotically minded religious leaders, activists of the cooperative movement, workers, doctors and teachers. The counter-revolutionaries are inflicting considerable damage on the country's economy.



Three former dushmans, who now support the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and a Jalalabad militia, speak about the counter-revolutionaries' terrorist acts at a press conference in Kabul.

## INDIRA GANDHI'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Delhi. Addressing a press conference here, the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed concern over the deterioration in the international atmosphere.

She said that the 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries which opens on March 7 in Delhi, will focus on efforts to strengthen worldwide peace and security. India is very interested in the discussion of how to curb the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons.

On the situation around Afghanistan, Mrs Gandhi said that the government of that country was trying to normalize

the situation in South-West Asia. The Indian stand on this issue is well known, she added. Once the deliveries of modern foreign weapons to the rebels cease, the Afghan government will be able to decide whether or not it requires foreign aid to continue.

Indira Gandhi spoke in detail about the situation in the state of Assam. Answering a question about the complicity of the American special services in the disturbances there, she pointed out that certain external forces are interested in the destabilization of a country like India because it is a republic which wants to be strong and independent.

## USSR AND CHINA RESUME CONSULTATIONS

Another round in the Soviet-Chinese political consultations resumes in this country on March 1. Deputy Foreign Minister Can Qichen, a special envoy of the Chinese government, has arrived in Moscow to take part in the consultations. He is accompanied by a group of advisers and experts.

The organizers of the press conference said that the inmates of the camp, who include children and wounded adults, are living under extremely severe conditions. Committee member Felicie Langer, who is a well-known Israeli lawyer, said that one of the prisoners, Marjan al-Jalil, went mad after undergoing a series of interrogations by the Israelis. It was also reported that up to two thousand people from Southern Lebanon-Palestinians and Lebanese—are listed as missing following the Israeli aggression.

## USSR HAULS IN THE MEDALS

The USSR did excellently at the Winter Universiade in Sofia with a record tally of 12 gold, 11 silver and seven bronze medals, an all-time high for the event. Czechoslovakia came second and Italy third. This was the eighth Soviet success in a row out of the ten winter Universiades for which they have entered.

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

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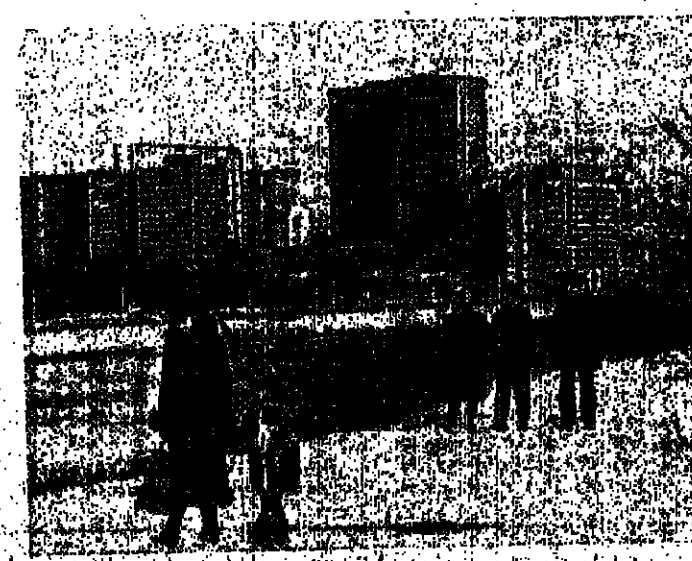
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## MOSCOW SIGHTS



The Ostankino TV Tower.



The International Trade Centre.



## 'MAINICHI SHIMBUN' FOR GREATER JAPANESE-SOVIET TRADE

Tokyo. The talks which the Japanese businessmen held in Moscow open up broad prospects for the further development of economic exchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan, says an editorial in the "Mainichi Shimbun" newspaper.

Commenting on the outcome of the recent Soviet-Japanese economic talks, the paper notes that the "economic sanctions" imposed by the United States against the Soviet Union have done Japan a great deal of damage. The West European countries, who have refused to toe Washington's line, have expan-

ded their Soviet trade to a greater extent than Japan has been able to do.

Opposing the introduction of increasing numbers of artificial barriers on trade and economic relations between the two countries, the paper writes: "We are hopeful that the talks in Moscow will lead to the further activation and expansion of Japanese-Soviet economic links. We hope that this will also result in an improvement in the political climate in relations between our two neighbouring countries."

## DENMARK AND THE COMMON MARKET

Copenhagen. Denmark can exist outside the EEC, and it must do its utmost to withdraw from this limited trade and economic grouping. This was the conclusion reached by delegates attending the All-Danish meeting of representatives of the "popular national movement for Denmark's withdrawal from the EEC" in Odense.

The delegates discussed the economic and social consequences of Denmark's EEC membership as well as questions relating to the activation of the

campaign for the country's withdrawal from the Common Market.

One indication of the worsening economic situation in Denmark is a constantly growing balance-of-payments deficit which last year reached the record sum of 202 thousand million kroner.

Whereas the country only had 22 thousand people out of work ten years ago when it entered the Common Market, now the total number of unemployed in Denmark exceeds 330 thousand.

## CANADA UNDER PRESSURE

Toronto. America is pressurizing Canada into agreeing to let it in the province of Alberta of the American cruise missiles which Washington is planning to station in Western Europe, "The Globe and Mail" reports.

According to the paper, the United States first began its efforts in this direction under Carter, though they were consider-

ably stepped up under Reagan, who personally raised the issue several times at his talks with Premier Trudeau. The Pentagon wants to try out the cruise missile guidance system in an area whose terrain and climate resemble those in the European part of the USSR, the newspaper points out.



Drawing by Vasolod Arsenyev

## IBRD ON THIRD WORLD'S GROWING DEBTS

Washington. The total debt of 101 countries who are members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development increased last year by 14.5 per cent, and now stands at 529 thousand million dollars. All in all, the developing countries' debts, as of December 1982, were 700 thousand million dollars. These figures are quoted in a report released by the Bank here.

This huge debt, the authors of the report say, is a result of the severe economic crisis which has gripped the capitalist world, causing stagnation in world trade, an abrupt increase in the bank interest rates and falling prices for raw materials. At present, the prices for some raw materials, exported by these countries, have dropped to their lowest level since World War II.

## WASHINGTON RESPONSE VOTES IN GENERALS

Under the "programme to promote democracy" put forward by President Reagan, the United States intends to hold regional seminars and conferences on the subject of "free elections". There is nothing new about this idea and similar campaigns have been launched in the past.

Let us look at how, say, the Latin American countries benefited from these seminars?

Last March an election for the constituent assembly was held in El Salvador under the supervision of soldiers. Yet, the choice of president had been made even before the "elections", from which the national patriotic forces were excluded. The "civilian" candidate, A. Magaña, became president. Yet, the real power in the country remains in the hands of the military who enjoy full support from Washington.

Also last March General R.L. Garcia was elected president in Guatemala. Three weeks later he was ousted by General E.R. Montt, a general whose politics are even further to the right and who has unleashed a bloody campaign of terror in the country. In Washington, the general is never condemned. What is more, Guatemala is relied on as a mainstay of anti-communism in Central America. The Americans are not in the least bit perturbed that the general came to power as a result of bypassing the counting of votes cast by the Guatemalans.

The 1981 election in Honduras voted in a civilian government headed by R. S. Cordova. However, the main political figure in that country is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces G. A. Martinez, a solid anti-communist. That is why Washington granted a threefold increase in its 1982 "aid" to finance the arming of his officers and soldiers, bringing these subsidies up to 31 million dollars, even though the military were guilty of reprisals and of causing the "disappearance" of their political enemies many of whom have nothing to do with communists.

65 million dollars is to be spent on Ronald Reagan's latest programme to "promote democracy" in areas like Latin America. This amounts to beeping up the fund for holding further "free elections".

Vladimir BRODETSKY

## FACTS AND EVENTS

According to statistics from the Finnish Ministry of Labour, 165,400 unemployed, or seven per cent of the entire work force, were registered in Finland last January.

By the end of this year, the growth of the Italian GNP will drop to nil, while capital investments are expected to go down by 2.9 per cent, says the National Scientific Research Institute of Market Trends.

By the end of last year, Brazil's prospective oil reserves made up 1,755 million barrels, which is 16 per cent more than a year ago. Over the indicated period, the projected reserves of natural gas in Brazil have grown by 20 per cent and stood at 73,300 million cu m at the end of last year.

## CRIMINAL AT LARGE

The Hague. The former Gesteapo chief in the Netherlands at the time of World War II, Erich Depner is living as a free citizen in West Germany.

According to the Dutch ANP news agency, the attempts which the Dutch authorities have been making for years to call Depner, a war criminal responsible for mass murders, to account for his crimes have come up against resistance from the West German judicial authorities. In July and August 1942, Erich Depner, who now lives near Munich, served as commander of the "Vestert borg" "processing" camp, and he bears responsibility for the deportation of 11 thousand Dutch Jews to the Nazi death camps.

As Gesteapo chief, he later organized the executions of anti-fascists and members of the "Resistance" movement. According to the documents at the disposal of the Dutch justice authorities, on April 9, 1942, he personally took part in the murder of 65 Soviet prisoners of war.

## THE TRAGEDY OF SON MY

A mother, children and old people placed by side—such is the monument which has been erected on the site where once stood the village of Thuanyen, in the Son My community, completely annihilated by American soldiers.

This one of the numerous bloody crimes committed by the US military took place on March 16, 1968, when the Americans murdered in cold blood 504 people, including 182 women, 17 of them expectant mothers (the bottom left photo shows one of the victims), and 173 children, 56 of them under five months old.

The crime at Son My was a deliberately planned terrorist operation carried out by the American aggressors in Vietnam.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

The gold and currency reserves of Great Britain have dropped to their lowest level and are now equivalent to 16.8 thousand million dollars. Two years ago they amounted to nearly 28 thousand million.

By January this year, the population of France was 54,346 thousand.

The Tunisian authorities have announced their intention of setting up a major international pool for storing oil products reserves of the Mediterranean countries to be sold in case of an adverse situation in the oil market.

The EEC Headquarters in Brussels has decided to send a group of 20 highly skilled engineers to Japan. The aim of the trip is to study Japan's latest industrial technology and to introduce it with Japanese help in West European industry.

Finland exports to the countries of the socialist community last year increased by 14 per cent, while its exports to the Common Market countries only went up by four per cent.

## MORE PRISONERS RELEASED IN EGYPT

Cairo. The judicial authorities in Egypt have ordered the release of another 34 detainees arrested in the autumn of 1981 on alleged complicity in the assassination of President Sadat.

They were put behind bars on charges of belonging to the religious and political organization which, according to the official version of the incident, was responsible for engineering the coup. Among the released detainees is the father of Haled al-Islambouli who led the group of people who attacked Sadat. To date proceedings have been suspended against most of the political detainees arrested following the assassination.

## PROSECUTOR SPEAKS OUT

Caracas. American companies are making massive deliveries of war planes and arms to the military fascist Pinochet regime in contravention of a formal ban on military aid to Chile introduced in the United States in 1976, former US district prosecutor Eugene Propper told a press conference here.

## South Africa tight-lipped about fire damage

Pretoria. Although a severe fire, which broke out at the South African national nuclear research centre in Pelindaba, not far from the South African capital, was soon extinguished by a fire brigade, the authorities have said nothing about the possible damage inflicted by the blaze on people or the environment. A spokesman for the South African nuclear energy corporation has refused to comment on the damage.

The nuclear centre in Pelindaba was set up with American assistance in 1965. Two years ago at the centre, an experimental nuclear reactor, the "Samuel" reactor, produced South Africa's first enriched uranium, used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.



## INDIA'S SERIOUS CONCERN

Delhi. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has accused Pakistan with secretly preparing to produce nuclear weapons. In an interview for "Financial Times" she questioned Pakistan's declared intention to use nuclear

energy to peaceful purposes. She stressed that as far as the Indian government knows Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq intends to use the nuclear potential for purposes other than advancing the interests of peace.

## Science and technology

## EXTRA VALVE SAVES FUEL

The Japanese are testing an original automobile engine each cylinder having two intake valves instead of one—no bigger and the other smaller.

On ignition the smaller valve opens admitting only a minor amount of fuel mixture into the some of the speaking plug. The bigger valve then opens taking in an increased quantity of fuel mixture. Being injected into a very hot temperature, this poor mixture burns down completely producing environmentally harmless gases. In this way, a 12 per cent saving in petrol is achieved and the engine is made 10 per cent more powerful.

## BANDAGE DISPENSED WITH

Ferroplast, a new Bulgarian film-forming aerosol preparation eliminates the surgeon's need for bandage. The medication quickly causes the blood to clot, offers reliable protection against bacteria, is resistant to water and gastric juices, and quartz lamp radiation passes through it easily.

## OF INTEREST

### Secretary—

### a man's job?

Specialists believe that before long, women secretaries in the United States will be replaced by men. Some American universities have opened special courses to train the "secretaries of tomorrow" with a higher education. They are trained to operate the most complicated computers and office equipment. It is believed that these gadgets are beyond women.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### NEW BLOC IN THE WEST ATLANTIC

In the West Atlantic, a new militaristic bloc, "the regional security and defence force", has been set up. It comprises five small insular states in the Caribbean—Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica and Saint Lucia. Commenting on the essence of this bloc and its purpose, PRAVDA's observer Nikolai Ognev writes that this regional security and defence force amounts to a translation into practice of the Anglo-American idea to set up a police corps in the Caribbean. It is not in the interests of the national defence of the member-countries, as nothing and nobody has ever threatened them, nor is it for their protection from mythical "external enemies", as its architects maintain, that this bloc has been set up.

Ognev believes that the American and British strategists plan to turn the new military and policing organization into an advanced post to fight the national liberation movements in the Caribbean. At the same time, it will act as a sort of cordon sanitaire in the vicinity of Cuba and Grenada, two countries whose regimes are not to the liking of the United States. It is hardly accidental that Cuba and Grenada have not been invited to join.

### PART OF THE 'STRATEGIC ALLIANCE'

Attempts by Washington to capitalize on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and to expand its military presence in the country are the subject of an article contributed to KHASNAYA ZVEZDA by Georgi Kuvshinov.

In recent months, he notes, more and more Lebanese territory has fallen under the control of the American Marines. Reports are coming in of the Pentagon's intention to increase the strength of American military presence in Lebanon to ten thousand people. This makes increasingly clear the purposes of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon prepared and carried out with the participation of the United States. The most important of these aims is to create favourable conditions for further Israeli expansion and for the setting up of a powerful base for the American rapid deployment force on Lebanese soil.

### IN LINE WITH AN OLD SCENARIO

Commenting in the NEW TIMES magazine on the seven-day joint war games involving American troops and the Panamanian national guard, code-named "Kinship Liberty-83", A. Baryshev focuses on three aspects of the manoeuvres.

First, he points out, the games were held only some 400 to 500 kilometres away from Nicaragua, and almost immediately after the provocative American Honduras "Big Pine" game held right on the borders of Nicaragua. Does this not reek of exercising military operations to surround the revolutionary country on land and at sea?

Second, nearly 9,000 American servicemen took part in the games, while Panama fielded just one 800-strong battalion, so these were essentially American war games, though under the cover of two flags. Does not such "muscle flexing" amount to a rehearsal of the scenario already tried out in Santo Domingo back in 1965?

Finally, the games were held in an area used by the Pentagon for its war effort against El Salvador which is a breach of international law and of the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the Panama Canal.

Both games were aimed against Nicaragua. At the same time they were used to intimidate the insurgents in El Salvador and the other Central American peoples now joining the drive for freedom and democracy, Baryshev stresses.

### USSR-FRANCE: MAJOR DIALOGUE

Analysing the Soviet-French talks in Moscow, G. Denichenko examines in ZVEZDA the contribution which the two countries could make towards improving the international situation. He points out that concerted action by the two countries to promote détente and peace, particularly in Europe, has yielded good results in the past. In the Soviet Union, great importance is still attached to political dialogue with France. Claude Cheysson's visit to this country is convincing evidence that France is in favour of a contribution to the dialogue. It would appear, therefore, that the realization is crystallizing in Western Europe, that states with different social systems should pool their efforts to give their peoples a peaceful future.

In Denichenko's view, the Soviet-French dialogue could play an increasing role in helping to prevent war and to consolidate the atmosphere of trust and security in Europe.

## Solar energy motorbike

American engineer Jeff Downone has invented a motorbike running on solar energy. With an electric engine, powered by 80 solar batteries, it is capable of covering between 60 to 100 kilometres at speeds of up to 90 kph. Several hours in the sun is enough to charge the accumulator.

Traditions die hard in the English town of Alton. Every year, since 1445, housewives in the city have been racing each other carrying pascank on a trolley in front of them. The prize is a small silver vase. This year, the winner was Linda Carey. Photo: UPI-TASS



## VIEWPOINT

Nikolai ZABORIN

## ISRAEL IN LEBANON TO STAY

What are Tel Aviv's plans regarding Lebanon? Israeli leaders claim they want "not an inch" of Lebanese territory and that they are prepared to free the lands they seized immediately on the conclusion of an agreement ensuring their security. They allege that they have no claims to Lebanon and fully respect its sovereignty.

All talk of "respecting the sovereignty" of Lebanon has to remain on the conscience of Begin and his colleagues, who gave the orders to decimate the country. What remains to be established is whether the alleged motive for Tel Aviv's invasion — "to come—hit the PLO—and go" conceals much wider ranging and longer term goals.

As regards the economic aspect of the invasion, following hard on the heels of the Israeli troops myriads of enterprising Israeli dealers rushed in Lebanon. Carbing in on the dislocation, general chaos and irregular supply they started flooding the occupied areas with their wares,

chiefly agricultural produce. Official figures and estimates as to the scope of their operations vary. According to the "Al-Nahar Arab Report and Memo" magazine, however, about 30,000,000 dollars' worth of Israeli goods are being brought into Lebanon every month, which, in annual terms, amounts to some seven per cent of all Israeli exports.

Besides, the Israelis are deliberately selling their products at cut prices, sometimes three to four times cheaper than, say, on their domestic market. This erodes and may ultimately ruin many business enterprises in Southern Lebanon, Bakaa and the country's north, for their products are not able to compete with the Israeli dumping.

It was not for nothing that the Lebanese Ministry of Trade and Economy urged its people last autumn to boycott the Israeli goods as "threatening the national economy".

During the invasion Israel bombed industrial projects and

tourist centres obviously aiming to destroy Lebanese industry and services — and to replace them by its own. Evidence of this are the efforts by the Israeli banking quarters to introduce the Israeli currency, the shekel, into the occupied territory. All manner of "mobile banking offices" sprang up at the outset of the war — obviously their owners had been preparing for a "breakthrough" in Lebanon long in advance and were only waiting for the green light.

Israeli administrators are establishing a "new order" in the occupied areas in Lebanon, while the Israeli army is busy restoring the buildings, roads, communications and other destroyed parts of the infrastructure, putting much money into this work. Does this indicate an "early withdrawal"? It would seem the contrary is the case. Efforts are being made to create conditions to retain and build up the Israeli presence in Lebanon and to gradually transform the economy of the country, or at

least of its south, in a way profitable for Israel.

Significantly, world Zionist leaders were hatching expansionist plans with relation to Lebanon way back in the 1910s, Israel's development and the strengthening of its war machine with American help ended in these plans being realized.

The Likni River figures prominently in Tel Aviv's plans. Experts have estimated that Israeli control over the river or that portion of it between Lebanon and Israel would enable the latter to expand roughly 1.5-fold its hydroresources which she desperately needs to do. In the longer term this would enable Israel to start settling new immigrants in the scantily populated Negev Desert.

Taking into account the long-term strategic designs of the Israeli Zionists it is obvious that they have "come" to Lebanon for keeps. This explains the demand for a "buffer zone" and Tel Aviv's backing of the renegade major Haddad who in February announced an expansion of his "ministate" in Southern Lebanon which to all intents and purposes is under Israeli control.

It also accounts for the Israeli dragging-out and arm-twisting tactics at the current talks with Lebanon on the withdrawal of its troops.

All the indications are that Tel Aviv will continue to work hard to delay pulling out its troops from Lebanon in order to give itself time to implement its expansionist aims.



### Round the Soviet Union

● THE DEPTH OF A SUPER-DEEP BOREHOLE, BEING DRILLED IN THE KOLA PENINSULA, HAS SURPASSED 11 KILOMETRES. The aim is to drill a borehole 15 km deep. The Soviet Union's second super-deep borehole is being made in the Transcaucasian Republic of Azerbaijan. Researchers, who investigate the structure of the Earth's crust with the help of such deep boreholes, have made several major discoveries.

● PEAT BOGS OCCUPY 2.5 MILLION HECTARES OF LAND IN BYELORUSSIA—MORE THAN 12 PER CENT OF ITS TERRITORY. Peat is used mainly in agriculture and the power industry. Nearly 0.5 million tonnes of this fuel are burnt every year. Researchers have worked out ways of using peat to make fodder peat, wax and granulated fertilizer.

● ONE OF CENTRAL ASIA'S LARGEST COAL MINES HAS GONE INTO OPERATION IN THE SOVIET REPUBLIC OF KIRGHIZIA. Coal is deposited there in thick layers at a depth of only 10-15 metres. The new colliery will produce more than 0.5 million tonnes of fuel annually.

● SOVIET ENGINEERS HAVE DESIGNED AN INSTALLATION PRODUCING FERTILIZER FROM THE SMOKE OF THERMAL POWER PLANTS. The installation extracts from smoke and neutralizes harmful compounds of nitrogen and sulphur — the most common pollutants. A valuable composite mineral fertilizer is produced after the addition of small amounts of ash.

● ONE OUT OF THE THREE SOVIET CITIZENS BECAME A VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTOR TO THE SOVIET PEACE FUND. The fund was set up by Soviet public organizations in 1961, in accordance with its charter and with the desire of its contributors, this organization helps peace-lovers, backs organizations and movements opposed to the arms race and favouring the prohibition of all types of weapons of mass annihilation.

## AMATEUR DRAMA IN THE UKRAINE



A scene from a play on the amateur theatre in Lvov called "Pushkin's Lyrical Poems".

One would be hard pressed to imagine a theatre bill listing 500 plays, but believe it or not, one such bill now exists. It belongs to the Ukrainian amateur people's theatres whose productions are to be seen on the stages of 274 amateur clubs. Last season, for instance, 1,500,000 people saw these plays.

The title people's theatre means that a platoon of a sort has been reached in amateur dramatic art. Only very skilled groups, firm favourites with the audience, are awarded the title. Most of such companies work in small towns and villages lacking permanent professional theatres.

Amateur drama in the Ukraine features various genres—apart from drama troupes proper there are opera and ballet companies, as well as operetta and miniature theatres boasting of varied repertoires. The drama theatres mount productions of works by Ukrainian, Russian and foreign classical playwrights, such as Franko, Lesya Ukrainka, Gogol, Ostrovsky, Chekhov, Shakespeare, Goldoni, Molière and Schiller... They also go in for a lot of modern Soviet drama and literary works. Not infrequently it is amateur theatres that "discover" young aspiring authors. Both the government and trade unions offer amateur theatres the use of the finest clubs and palaces of culture and provide funds for mounting competitions, folk theatrical art pageants, etc.



Children backstage at the Buralino puppet theatre at the House of Culture of the Novokramatorsk engineering plant, in the Ukrainian town of Kramatorsk.

## SEARCH FOR MINERALS IN THE NORTH

Geologists in the Transbaikalian Area have completed prospecting of the Udoikan deposit, where a mining and processing combine is to be built. Geologically, the northern Transbaikalian Area is unique for

its plentiful resources of coal, iron and some other metals located over a rather small area. In the past two years thousands of metres have been drilled deep underground to sound out local mineral pockets.

## PIPELINE CROSSES THE OB

The East-West gas pipeline running between Urengoi, Pomary and Uzhgorod has been laid across the Ob River, over two kilometres wide. This complex engineering operation was accomplished nearly twenty-four hours ahead of schedule.

The engineers and construction workers building the pipeline have negotiated nearly six hundred rivers, the biggest of which was the Ob. However, such obstacles have not disrupted the overall tempo of the work.

## Versatile excavator

The first excavator of a new series has rolled off the conveyor of the Leningrad excavator works. Four compact hydro-motors linked by reducers directly with the wheels ensure its manoeuvrability. The new excavator does away with the need for many metal-consuming assemblies: compared with the earlier model the new one is 1.5 tonne lighter, has a longer service life and performs dozens of different operations.

## Arctic Route to operate all-the-year-round

An experimental voyage made by ships belonging to the Far Eastern Shipping Company in winter conditions to the shores of the Chukchi Peninsula has been successfully concluded.

The "Admiral Makarov" ice-breaker set out from Vladivostok, while the motorvessel "Vasily Fedoseyev" hastened to meet it from the port of Vaino with a cargo of lumber and machinery on board. The two ships met up in the La Perouse Strait and continued their joint voyage northwards with many uncertainties ahead. They had to make their way through pack ice and severe storms in the Okhotsk and Bering seas in order to deliver their cargoes to the ports of Evgenyevsk and Provideniya on the Chukchi Peninsula. That the two ships completed their mission adds yet another link to the North Arctic Route, a vital national transport artery.

In the future, the Baikal-Amur Railway in Siberia will give a tremendous boost to the development of productive forces in the Far East, increasing the load on the Arctic Ocean.

The North Arctic Route will require base ports at either end. It is quite possible that in the east such ports will be Evgenyevsk and Provideniya.

## NEW DIAMOND TOOLS

The Almaz factory in Yerevan, Armenia, has started production of diamond tools for machining soft stones. The new tool has turned out to be highly efficient for both the manufacturer and the consumer.

Another task which was tackled at the same time was to improve the quality of artificial diamonds, and good results have been achieved in this direction. The new types of diamonds produced at the factory completely meet the requirements.

### Places to visit

## DOSTOEVSKY'S BIRTHPLACE

Moscow and Dostoevsky is not an association that immediately springs to mind, for this writer's life and work are indissolubly bound up with the image of St. Petersburg. But, nevertheless, in the beginning was Moscow, where Dostoevsky spent his childhood and youth in a staff flat (first in the right and then in the left wing) of the house belonging to the Marinsky Hospital of the poor on Bolshedomskaya Street. His father, Mikhail Dostoevsky, a retired military staff surgeon, worked at the hospital. And it was here that seven of his children were born, one of whom was destined for immortality.

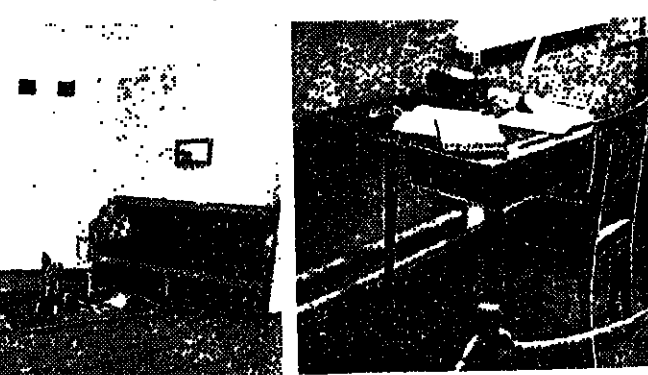
A century later the following notice was to appear on the door of the building: "The House-Museum of F. M. Dostoevsky". This was the first museum to be set up in memory of the writer.

Until recently, it has been closed in view of restoration work. Members of the museum staff have restored the flat to its original look working from



old designs as well as from mentions of the building to be found in "Recollections", by the writer's younger brother, A. M. Dostoevsky.

The Russian way of life, a Russian interior, the Russian spirit—this what emanates above all from this more than modest flat where, of an even-



The nursery and Dostoevsky's desk with original books belonging to the writer.

## MOSCOW'S RAINBOW-COLOURED STREETS

This summer, Pushkin Street in Moscow will be given an unusual white surface made out of an alloy of sand and slag called glass ceramic. Manufactured by the Tula experimental glass factory, the surface in fact comes in all colours.

To make glass ceramic into a suitable surface for roads, it is mixed with mineral additives and bitumen. This is a costly and

labour-consuming method but it is worthwhile. For if traffic lanes are made of different colours and the pedestrian crossings are painted bright red, road safety should be increased. Moreover no dividing lines will be necessary. And a white road surface means a saving

in electricity due to later lighting-up time. Traffic officers comment that the break path will become shorter and drivers less tired. Besides, the glass ceramic is three times as strong as road surfaces at present in use.

## ENAMELS FROM ROSTOV VELIKY

An exhibition, called "Rostov Enamel", is now to be seen at the Moscow All-Union Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art.

Rostov enamels have long enjoyed worldwide recognition. Enamel painting originated in Russia in the first quarter of the 18th century. It was a complex and hard trade requiring great mastery. First, a basic background layer of enamel was laid in an annealed plate, which was later baked in special furnaces, and then painted over using paints dissolved by organic oil. The animals done in the workshops of the Rostov Veliky Kremlin, where the trade originated in the second half of the 18th century, won special renown.

Originally the enamel craftsmen used only religious subjects for their miniatures but secular themes became predominant from the mid-19th century.

On display at the exhibition are works by renowned masters of the past as well as those by our contemporaries, artists from the Rostov factory. The items on view include brooches, rings, earrings, bracelets decorated with enamel, portraits of painters, scientists and historic personalities of Russia, landscapes, lyrical compositions, glimpses of the everyday life of the past as well as legendary subjects and flowery ornamentation gracing small boxes, lockets and decorative plates.



N. Kozlov, "Rostov Enamel" 1967.

### VIEWPOINT

## ROBOT TECHNOLOGY IN THE USSR

Leonid KORENEV

There are 13,000 robots in operation in this country. In 1965, their numbers are expected to rise to at least 50 thousand, and there are even more optimistic predictions.

One of the paradoxes of present-day automation is that a growing number of people are reduced to doing routine jobs. "EKO", a magazine published in Siberia, writes "automation today has brought about a situation when the machines do everything itself, with man only carrying and feeding. The simplicity of man-made operations is both evident and humiliating. In order to stop himself becoming another robot, man seeks to create a completely robot-operated industry".

Thus, the development of automation has created peculiar niches for robots in places where man hates to work.

Even though the Big-10 robot presents visitors with flowers and memorial badges at the exhibition of scientific and technological endeavour in Moscow, just like its predecessors did, this is a temporary occupation. Once the exhibition is over, it will be returned to the Frigate factory in the Ukraine to join its five siblings in making parts for wheels. Nor did the MAR-1 robot, invented by the Moscow robot designer Valery Vasyanin, spend a long time treating the designer's friends with tea from a samovar; very soon it was sent to a farm where it learnt to clean floors, make fodder and vaccinate cattle.

There are two main trends in the use of robots in this country. In the first place, they are used to areas where "mechanical people" are indispensable on humanitarian grounds, i.e. on jobs which are arduous and dangerous for human health. Priority is given to these jobs even in cases when the immediate economic effect of utilizing robots in adjacent areas would be greater, yet the social principle prevails.

The second area comprises routine operations where conditions are ripe for a group use of robots, which makes their servicing cheaper.

I would like to stress that in this country robots do not act as a threat to people on the shop floor, as the shortage of labour resources is universal throughout the USSR, with hundreds of thousands of new jobs opening up every year.

On average, every robot replaces two to three people, releasing the latter for more satisfying jobs. It is believed that in this eleven-year five-year plan period, robots will release 100-120 thousand people for other jobs.

At the same time the robots have shown their cost efficiency: each of them bringing in a profit of between eight and twelve thousand roubles a year.

The manual and technological workers replaced by robots are given the opportunity of learning a more interesting trade at their factories: they are usually provided with a choice of several jobs they could be trained for without suffering any loss in pay.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### METAL PROTECTION PROGRAMME

The growth in the amount of metal in industry and changes in the way it is used are accompanied by a growth in direct and indirect losses from corrosion, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. Scientists estimate that in this country more than 15 million tonnes of iron and steel rust away every year.

At present, the amount of iron and steel in the national economy is nearly a thousand million tonnes. There is intensive growth in those industries in which machines are subjected to the aggressive action of the industrial environment — for instance, the chemical, petrochemical, pulp-and-paper and other industries.

In this country we have devised a comprehensive technological programme to solve the problems of loss of metal, and a national anti-corrosion service has been set up.

All the goals outlined in this programme have been incorporated in the annual and five-year plans.

These goals include devising technologies for electroplating, and painting and varnishing metal surfaces, which are also covered with powder and polymer coatings and provided with electrochemical protection from corrosion.

It is intended to introduce each of these tasks in the current three-year plan period of 1961-63. At the end of the period it is expected that these measures will result in a reduction of losses due to corrosion amounting to 100 million roubles.

#### THE AIRSHIP MAKES A COMEBACK

Much excitement was generated recently by trials of the Ural-3 dirigible. At present, Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Kiev and other cities have volunteer design bureaus looking into the possibility of bringing such craft back. The dirigible is evidently making a comeback—but would it be of any use in the time of powerful aircraft and helicopters?

Specialists have computed, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA points out, that, for instance, to deliver oil rigs Siberia using dirigibles would save 3,000,000 roubles annually. Leningrad engineers calculated that another 13,000,000 roubles in annual savings would be yielded by using dirigibles for shipping assembled turbine wheels to the site and this would take less time compared with shipments by land transport. Other bulky industrial products could be delivered this way, too.

Comparing with the 20s-30s, which saw the flourishing of dirigible-making, the latest technologies could conclude.

#### POWER STATIONS IN OUTER SPACE: FANTASY OR REALITY?

Solar space power stations have long belonged to the science fiction, writes IZVESTIA, but experts now believe that prototypes of such stations could appear in the next decade, enabling them to test the basic technical ideas and the feasibility of industrial systems. Within 20 to 30 years industrial power stations could emerge in space, for at such a time the cost of power produced in space will fall below that forecast for

other power sources. The expected lifetime of such a station is 30 years. It has been estimated that a 5-10,000 MW station would pay off within two to three years of its operation.

A joint effort by the industrialized nations could help a lot put this spectacular venture through, the paper points out, while the very fact of the construction of solar power stations in space would foster the development of outer space and notably contribute to solving this planet's energy problem.

#### MATHS TO HELP TRANSPLANTOLOGISTS

The scientific and technological revolution has made transplantology into a powerful area of surgery, argues Vladimir Kovanov, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, in the TEKHNIKA—MOLODOYUZH magazine. The transplantation effort is being supplemented by two other methods—regeneration and the creation of artificial organs, he points out. What we are attempting to achieve is to set up an inexhaustible reserve of "spares" for every patient. Fairly soon, wider use will be made of the artificial liver, pancreas, heart and other organs.

In the near future transplantologists will have resort to mathematical analysis of the genetics of tissue compatibility, enabling us to forecast the course and outcome to every individual case of transplantation.

Research in this direction is central to effective transplantations of the marrow necessary to treat advanced radiation sickness. At the present time many laboratories are already working on organ conservation, a borderline case of physics and biology, involving problems of deep freezing and preventing intracellular water crystallization, the Academician says.



## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## VLADIMIR ATLANTOV

Moscow television has shown Tchaikovsky's opera "The Queen of Spades" staged by the Bolshoi, with 44-year-old Vladimir Atlantov singing Herman.

Atlantov has been singing this part for a long time. His first appearance as Herman was in the mid-60s in Leningrad where he spent his childhood and his formative years. There he received his musical education singing first with the choir school attached to the Glinka Choir, and then at the Leningrad Conservatoire. It was also in Leningrad that he began his artistic career.

Atlantov has been a Bolshoi soloist for 15 years.

There are certain parts which over the years have occupied all my thoughts, feelings, and hopes and which still attract me. These are Herman José and Othello. I like all three roles equally well. I am partial to roles of a strong and highly dramatic character which put the human emotions to test, culminating in a tragic outcome, with dramatic associations and actions full of suspense coming to a head. Such is Herman, one of the sophisticated, brilliant and many-sided images in classical opera. Othello is the same type of character for Italian opera, and José for French. These parts give the singer an opportunity to put all his faculties to maximum use.

Atlantov has just returned from the Italian city of Parma where he sang the main role in a new production of "Othello". In the summer he will sing Othello at the Grand Opera, in Paris. He wants to sing José in a new production of "Carmen" in Munich, while at the Vienna Opera House, in December, he will sing Samson in the new production of "Samson et Dalila".



Vladimir Atlantov as Herman in Tchaikovsky's opera "The Queen of Spades". Photo by Andrei Stepanov

As you see, the singer continues, I will have to meet different conductors and producers. I have evolved a certain attitude towards every one of the roles I sing, and I do not intend to change it. I hope I can reach agreement with my new producers.

I would like to sing the parts of Andrea Chénier in the opera by Giordano and des Grieux, and Calaf in Giacomo Puccini's opera "Manon Lescaut" and "Turandot" and at present I am rehearsing these roles in my spare time.

Margarita ANOKHINA

## KHUZHNESTVENNAYA LITERATURA IN 1983

This year, the Khuzhnestvennaya Literatura Publishers expect to issue an overall total of books in 64.5 million copies, says the Director Valentin Ostrov. We plan to publish titles from our multinational Soviet literature as well as classics of world literature and leading works by modern Soviet and foreign authors.

There is to be a significant increase in the number of copies of each book issued in the Classical and Modern Writers' series, some of them coming out

in one to five million copies.

Khuzhnestvennaya Literatura has plans to publish more than one hundred countries. Literature from the socialist nations occupies a conspicuous place in these plans. Many works by foreign authors are to be published in the following, among other, series: European Poetry, Library of Literatures of the Socialist Countries, Library of American Literature, 20th-Century Foreign Novel, Modern Foreign Long Stories, etc.

## PRODUCTION OF MODERN CHINESE PLAY

The first performance of "The Typhoon" based on the play by the modern Chinese playwright, Cao Yu, has taken place at Biagovskaya, Far East. It was directed by N. Mokin, from Moscow.



An exhibition of paintings and graphic sheets by Armenian artists has opened at the Museum of Oriental Art in Moscow. Nearly one hundred of the Folk Art Museum in Yerevan. The display also includes genre scenes and pictures portraying ancient Armenian architectural monuments.

● K. Nikogosyan, "In the Field".  
● K. Pogoyan, "Kecharisi".



## FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. At the end of its French tour, the Georgian Rustavi song and dance ensemble will give eight performances at the Olympia, the most prestigious concert hall in the French capital. Shows. "19th-20th Century Czech and Slovak Medals" is the name of an exhibition now on show at the Leningrad Hermitage. Over 500 of the items on view come from the National Museum in Prague.

Guest performances. The Armenian variety orchestra, led by Konstantin Orbelyan, has completed a three-week tour of Syria with a programme of Armenian folk songs to modern arrangements. Soviet and foreign variety numbers as well as songs by Syrian composers.

## ACTOR NIKOLAI SIMONOV IN NEW GUISE

Stage costumes and easel stand side by side at the exhibition, "Nikolai Simonov: Actor and Artist", which has opened at the Rossi Pavilion in the Summer Gardens in the heart of Leningrad, not far from the place where the Soviet actor lived.

Simonov was known as an artist only to a few people. In the 20s he was a student at the Petrograd Academy of Arts where his teacher was Petrov-Vodkin. The actor never exhibited his works, believing them to be far from perfect.

"I portrayed Godunov first on canvases and then on the stage," Simonov recalled. Another character he approached in a similar way was Sallier. Simonov's "theatrical" paintings are not illustrations to productions of plays but rather psychological problems into the characters. The exhibition is supplemented by posters, photographs, and letters from theatre-goers, as well as by recordings of Simonov reciting Pushkin's "Mozart and Sallier".

## GRAND PRIX GOES TO

The young artist Givi Kalmakhelidze has received a Grand Prix for a cycle of etchings at an international exhibition for the minor graphic arts, held in the Czechoslovak city of Brno.

Several of his works were displayed at the exhibition. A still life with cabbage was sold by the jury to be "the most expressive". It depicts a head of cabbage against a dark background, with an onion and a knife beside it.

By a skilful use of aquatint and dry needle, Kalmakhelidze depicted these objects, their texture and shades of colour in three dimensions.

Civi recalls how four years ago he took part in an international graphic exhibition in West Germany where he entered an etching of a row of milk cans waiting for their owners to come and pick them up which was liked by some people and

## SOVIET ARTIST

mocked by others. The work, composition and the unusual execution of the work won him a prize.

Among works by Kalmakhelidze is a cycle of etchings called "The Red Square", in which the artist succeeds in conveying filial pain for father who had died in battle, and in meeting their courageous test.

I admit I was excited by these etchings were selected for display at the international graphic exhibition in Moscow to commemorate Dider, Kalmakhelidze, earlier, had entered a display of prints, "Is Our Motherland", at other exhibitions. But this was in Moscow. I wasn't at all sure they would understand by the Russians abroad. How far had been able to express what was on my mind? It was, therefore, particularly good news to hear that I had won first prize in a cycle of etchings in France.

## TWO CHILD PRODIGES

Two Soviet musicians, 11-year-old Vadik Replin and Volodya Sklyarsky, 14, recently attended the Wieniawski 2nd International Competition of Young Violinists. They both study at the secondary music school attached to the Novosibirsk Conservatoire, and produced quite a furor at this authoritative competition.

When Vadik won the first award, the gold medal and

## FROM NOVOSIBIRSK

special prizes of the Ministry of Culture, and Volodya was awarded fourth prize, a bronze medal and the special prize of the Wieniawski society. Correspondents asked me about the "secret" behind their success, says their teacher Z. B. Assistant Professor at the Novosibirsk Conservatoire. My answer was that apart from the natural ability they are very hard-working.



Moscow cinemas are showing a new film by the Soviet director Eldar Ryazanov, "Railway Station for Two". It is a love-story between pianist Platon Ryabinin and Vera, a waitress at a railway restaurant. Their casual acquaintance which began with a quarrel, grows into a passionate love which changes their life. The stars in this Mosfilm production are Lyudmila Gurchenko and Oleg Basilashvili. A still from the film: Platon Ryabinin (Basilashvili) and Vera (Gurchenko).

## WHAT'S ON?

March 1-4

## THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 2 — Stravinsky, "The Firebird"; 3 — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet"; 4 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 2 — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera). 3 — Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet). 4 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 2 — Miliukov, "Der Bettelstudent" (operetta). 3 — Tchaikovsky, "Rivers" (ballet). 4 — Zhubanova, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 2 — Gadalyev, "A Crossroads". 3 — Kalman, "Evening Visitors". 4 — Zhurba, "Peopole".

## FILMS

The Parting (Mosfilm Studios, in 2 parts). Based on Valentin Rasputin.

tin's story, "The Parting With Mayora".

Cinema: "Vstrecha" (5/6 St. dovo-Chernogryzskaya St.). Miro Lermontovskaya.

The Meeting of Nations (b. garla).

The events occur in the 60s of the last century, but the scene is set in the present under the assumed name of Adam Novi. Light against the Turkish yoke for the freedom of his country.

Cinema: "Planeta" (11 St. zhinskaya St.). Metro Uspenskiy. Buses 187, 200.

Central Artists' Club (10 St. Krymskaya). Embankment. Over 600 works by the Soviet painter Yevsey Molskyanov: portraits, landscapes, still lifes. Daily, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Park Kultury. Trolleybuses 1, 10.

Exhibition Hall: USSR-Armenia Union (25 Gorky St.). Exhibition of about 100 paintings.

## BUSINESS

## FRANCO-SOVIET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: ACTIVE PROMOTION

The Moscow office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has held a symposium on animal feeds, mainly those for cattle, including tissue from foliage trees and refuse from crops such as wheat straw and maize and rice stalks.

The meeting between specialists was co-sponsored by the Franco-Soviet Chamber's Moscow office and the Technip company.

This company first appeared on the Soviet market in the mid-60s. It participated in such projects

as the Orenburg gas-processing complex (three stages) and the automatic gas lift system in Western Siberia used on 2,400 oil wells. The firm has also taken part in projects linked with oil refining and the manufacture of construction materials.

Some time ago, Technip won a major Soviet order worth 2.7 thousand million francs. It is to participate in the construction of the Astrakhan project which will extract, purify and process natural gas in order to separate sulphur.

## OLIVIER IN THIS COUNTRY

Olivier has embarked on a new stage in its assimilation of the Soviet market and therefore has hopes of a considerable expansion in bilateral cooperation.

Our correspondent was told by Daniel Parsonyre, head of the Moscow office of France's largest trading company. Among the possible forms this activation in cooperation could take, he mentioned in particular the joint Soviet-French execution of projects in third countries. In addition, Olivier is prepared to use its various offices, of which

it has over 300 all over the world, to promote Soviet goods in markets developed by the firm. Daniel Parsonyre noted that Olivier is also considering other ways of developing bilateral ties.

1982 was a successful year for the firm. There has been a steady growth in trade with Soviet organizations over the past five years. Olivier helps supply to the USSR drilling rigs and heavy dumpers as well as other equipment and goods.

## COOPERATION IN MANAGEMENT

The advanced methods of socialist countries are being scrutinized by the International Management Research Institute, which looks into problems of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between CMEA countries. Institute director Stanislav Yemelyanov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told our correspondent.

Our 1981-82 research plan envisages studies of such large-scale problems as improving management systems relating to the economic, scientific and technological development of CMEA nations and developing the management of socialist economic integration using simulation modelling and computers.

In recent years, for instance, the Institute drew up recommen-

dations for the designing, production and development of industrial complexes. Today these are already in use in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and the other member-countries of the Institute.

Our Institute also carried out a study of the experience gained in the construction of the Soyuz trunk gas pipeline running from Orenburg to the western borders of the USSR. The CMEA Executive Committee has decided to make use of this experience in building new integration projects. At the request of Soviet production organizations we have drafted proposals on management, on material and technical supplies as well as on living and working conditions for construction crews working on the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline.

## CHBSS

The Hall of the Sport Hotel (90 Leningrad Prospekt), 1 and 3 — challenge match of the world champion title. A. Belyavsky (USSR) vs. G. Kasparov (USSR).

These are the first out of the eight top-class International Grandmasters to challenge the world crown.

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 2 and 4 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

## WEATHER

March 1-4

In Moscow, city and region, very cold but sunny weather is expected. Night temperatures of -24° to -28°C (10 to -50°F in the Moscow Region) and to -10° to -15°C in the daytime. Later there will be a decline in the frost.

Despite the very cold weather at the end of February the temperature in Moscow was 2° higher than the recorded average over many years because of the rather warm days in the first half of the month. There was 1.5 times more snow than usual.

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Every train within the Soviet territory is equipped with a dining-car where you will be served breakfast, lunch and dinner; various hors-d'oeuvres, vintage wines, juice, fruit, tobacco and sweets are also available.

Your expenses will be minimal, as rail is the least expensive form of travel.

Organized groups of 10 or more adult passengers are entitled to discounts on the services linking Moscow with Aachen, Hamburg, Bern, Oslo, Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Copenhagen or Leningrad with Cologne and Helsinki, or Kiev with Paris. Discounts amount to between 25 to 40 per cent of your ticket.

For further information on Soviet sleeping-car services please contact your nearest travel agent or tourist office. Soviet Rail will always be glad to welcome you aboard their trains!

## SOVIET RAILWAYS



If you are going to make a business or tourist trip to the USSR, use the services of Aeroflot — the world's biggest airlines.

High-speed comfortable liners—IL-86, IL-62, TU-154, TU-134—make regular flights along all the more important routes of world air communication. The overall length of Aeroflot's passenger lines exceeds a million kilometers.

Detailed information on the most interesting routes can be obtained at the Aeroflot office or agency in your country.

FLY AEROFLOT

Soviet airlines

## BUSINESSLIKE PARTNERSHIP

One hundred and sixty-seven major national economic projects in Afghanistan, 80 of which have already gone into operation as of today — such is the volume of Soviet-Afghan economic cooperation. The projects concerned are in the fields of industry, agriculture and transport.

The businesslike partnership between the USSR and Afghanistan is a significant example of the fact that the Soviet Union sincerely strives to help the developing states build up truly independent national economies. This is why the USSR renders assistance to its economic partners in the development of the state sector, in the first place. For example, the delivery of natural gas to the USSR alone assures about 40 per cent of currency revenue to Afghanistan's treasury.

between the building organizations of the USSR and the DRA, account for more than 70 per cent of the output of the republic's factories.

In addition, the USSR renders substantial assistance to Afghanistan in fostering the power industry — the basic branch of modern industry. Soviet-Afghan cooperation projects account for more than 50 per cent of the republic's power facilities. The deliveries of Afghan goods to the Soviet Union grow from year to year. This stimulates further development of individual branches of the DRA's economy and brings in considerable revenue to the republic. In particular, the delivery of natural gas to the USSR alone assures about 40 per cent of currency revenue to Afghanistan's treasury.